

<1 action or destruction of any substantial forms, or real entities distinct from the substance, but only in different modifications of it. But secondly, .as bodies are considered relatively to us, that so .besides their different modifications and mechanical alterations, there are also different fancies, seemings, and apparitions begotten in us from them; which unwary and unskilful philosophers mistake for absolute forms and qualities in bodies themselves. And thus they concluded, that all the phenomena of inanimate bodies, and their various transformations, might be clearly resolved into these two things ; partly something that is .real and absolute in bodies themselves, which is , nothing but their different mechanism, or disposition of parts in respect of figure, site, and motion ; and partly something that is fantastical in the sentient.

That the Atomical physiology did emerge after this manner from the principle of reason, that . nothing comes from nothing, nor goes to nothing, might be further convinced from the testimony of Aristo,tle,^a writing thus concerning it: *E/c TOV yivsaOai sE 'a||^(jt)v r avavria zwirypyrtyv apa' 6t yap TTOV ro yivofjizvov avayicrj yivscrOai 17 eE ovrwv rj fE fj,rj ovratv*
TOVTWV sE TO jLLEVy EK fjifj OVTtoV ytVE<TOCU ttSwCtTOV, TTSjOt yap
ravTriG Ojuoyvufjiovovcn rrjs So^c aVavrec ol irspl ^waoc:" .TO r XSITTOV r/Se <TVjaj3aivELV E% ava-y/c^c svo/xicrav* e^ ovrwv

The ancient physiologers concluded, that because contraries were made out of one another, Jliat therefore they were before (one way or other) inexistent ; arguing -in this, manner, that if

whatsoever be made, must needs

^a Physlcor. lib. i. cap/v. p,

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